

FEMA Region II Risk MAP Process

YEAR
1

1 DISCOVERY
FEMA gathers information about local flood hazards and their risk in close coordination with the community to prioritize future mapping, risk assessment, or mitigation planning assistance.



Watershed/County
Community
Identification



Research



Hazard Mitigation
Plan Review



If the data and research does not support the need for a regulatory flood map project, the final Discovery Report is updated to reflect that decision. Instead of a flood map, State, local, and tribal officials may request technical assistance or risk and vulnerability assessments to support risk reduction.



Partner
Identification



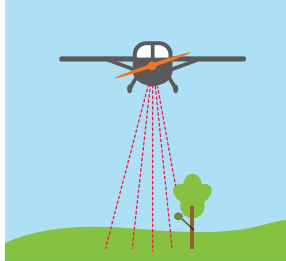
Community
Outreach



Discovery Meeting



Discovery Report



2 ENGINEERING & MODELING

FEMA analyzes the information gathered during Discovery, conducts modeling to estimate flood levels, and develops the first draft of flood maps, called “work maps.”

YEAR
2-3

3 FLOOD RISK REVIEW MEETING
Community officials review work maps, and provide initial feedback on modeling and engineering decisions. FEMA uses the feedback to modify the maps and develop the preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Using this information, officials begin to communicate flood risk and identify and discuss potential mitigation actions.



FLOOD RISK

4

CONSULTATION COORDINATION OFFICER (CCO) MEETING

After preliminary FIRMs and data are released by FEMA, community officials meet to review map changes, learn about insurance requirements, and steps to appeal or adopt maps, as well as discuss the mitigation planning process. Officials also use this meeting to determine how to communicate flood risk and map changes to their constituents.

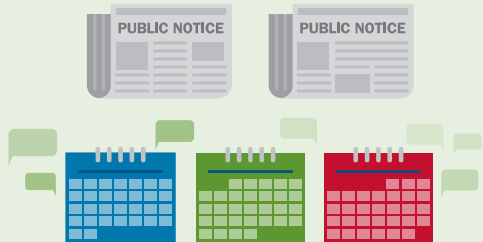
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OPEN HOUSE MEETING

The community hosts an open house-style public meeting with assistance from FEMA and its partners, where the public reviews map changes and their flood zone, and learns more about insurance implications and the appeal process. The meeting also highlights local multi-hazard risks and resources available from the State, FEMA, and other partners to reduce risk.

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4-5

6 90-DAY APPEAL AND COMMENT PERIOD
Following two public notices, community members can submit technical data to support a request to revise the FIRM through the 90-day appeal process. All appeals, including all supporting documentation, must be submitted through the appropriate community official.



7 ADOPTION AND LETTER OF FINAL DETERMINATION

After all appeals are resolved, FEMA sends a Letter of Final Determination, kicking off a 6-month period for communities to adopt the new flood maps. Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) must adopt a compliant floodplain management ordinance by the map's effective date to remain in good standing as an NFIP participant.

YEAR
5+



8 EFFECTIVE MAPS
Once effective, new maps and products are available through FEMA's Flood Map Service Center. The new data will inform flood insurance decisions and local building regulations.



9 RESILIENCE MEETING
FEMA, State and local officials, and partners work to identify and review resilience strategies, mitigation planning options, and potential actions to reduce risk.

